Amnsements.

AMBROSE PARK, South Brooklyn-3-8:15-Buffalo Bill's Wild West. MERICAN ROOF GARDEN-S-Vaudeville ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-10 a. m. to 10 p. m.-Concert and Vandeville. CASINO-S:18-The Parsing Show-8 to 1-Roof Garden, Vaudeville EDGN MUSEE-11 to 11-World in Wax.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE S.15. The Mikado.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-1 to 6 and 8 to 12-Mam-math Scenograph of the World's Fair. MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-8 to 12-Vande-MANHATTAN REACH-Afternoon and Evening-Sousa Concert and Hugenbeck's Trained Animals.

Index to Advertisements.

Page Amusements 9 Amisuncements 10 Auc Sales Pinancial 9 Board & Resems 5 Business Chances 5 Business Chances 5 Guntry Board 8 Dividend Notices 9 Divestmaking 5 Divestmaking 5	G Law Schools 5 Legal Notices 4 Marriages & Denths 5 Miscellaneous 6 Miscellaneous 7 Miscellaneous 7 Legal Statist 8 Legal Estate 8 Real Estate 9 Real Estate
Demestic Situations Wanted S European Advis 4 Excursions 4 Frimatela 9 Help Wanted 5 Instruction 8	Sales by Auction Sales by Auction Sales by Auction Sales by Sales Sales by Sales Sales by Sales Sales by Sales by Sales Sales by Sales by Sales Sales by Sal

Business Aonces.

Keep's Dress Shirts to measure, 6 for \$9.00; none better at any price. 800 and 511 Broadway, between

TRIBUNE THEMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

1 year, 6 mos, 3 mos, 1 ms, cops, \$10.00 \$5.00 \$2.50 \$1.00 \$2.50 \$1.00 \$2.50 \$1.00 \$2.50 \$1.00 \$2.50 \$1.00 \$2.50 \$1.00 \$2.50 \$2.00 \$2.50 \$ 50 ... 2 cts. of Chinese g. not to go unheeded. Postage prepaid by The Tribune except as hereinafter

stated.

CITY POSTAGE —The law requires that a 1 cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily. Sunday, or Semi-Weckly Tribune mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a new-dealer.

POREIGN POSTACE. To all foreign countries fexcept Canada and Mexico, 3 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily. Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber.

REMITTANCES—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter. Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk.

PRICES OF THE TRIBUNE.—Main office of The Trib-ne 154 Nasaust. New-York. Mein untown office. 1,242 Broadway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune." New-York.

European Branch, for advertisements only, 75, Fleet Breet, E. C., London, England. BRANCH OFFICES.

Sth-ave, s. e. cot. 23d-st.
6th-ave, cor. 12th-st.
Columbus-ave, near West 60th-st.
West 42d-st. near 6th-ave.
West 14th-st. near 5th-ave.
West 14th-st. near 5th-ave.
Sth-ave, corner 14th-st.

West 42d-st, between 7th and 8th aventh-aven, corner 14th-st.
3d-aven, between 7tht and 70th sts.
3d-aven, between 7tht and 70th sts.
3d-aven, near 61st-st.
East 47th-st. corner 3d-ave.
East 125th-st.
East 42d-st. near Middison-ave.
1st-aven, near 8th-st.
3d-aven, corner 47th-st.
3d-aven, near Sith-st.
Avenue A, between 3d and 4th sts.
Cunnilst. and 157 Division-st.
Bleecker-st. near Christopher-st.
3d-ave, between 12th and 113th sts.

BROOKLYN OFFICES.

397 Fulton-st., 1,152 Myrtle-sve., 63 Court-st., 505 De-Kalb-ave., 1,260 Pedford-ave.

New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. MONDAY, JULY 23, 1894.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Corea is said to have demanded the withdrawal of Japanese troops before she will consider the reforms proposed by Japan. The French Government will refuse all further proposals to modify the Anti-Anarchist bill. = One hundred and forty persons were drowned in the recent collision between the steamers Columbia and Viadimir. - Spanish troops defeated a Malny force in a battle in Mindanao,

Domestic.-Five sailors were rescued from the masts of a sunken schooner off Scabright, N. J. President Debs denies that anything is wrong, as alleged, in the finances of the American Railway Union. - Colonel A. S. Bacon of Brooklyn, spoke on "Christian Patriotism" at the Asbury Park Auditorium. ==== General O. O. Howard and the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, of New-York, made addresses at the Young Men's Christian Association meeting at Chau-

City and Subarban.-Thomas C. Plait, in an Interview, said that he was in favor of a combination ticket against Tammany this fall, with Republican as the candidate for Mayor, = The cruisers New-York and San Francisco armen on board. = Coxey spoke at Ridgewood Park, Brooklyn, before a small audience.

The Weather,-Forecast for to-day: Fair, slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 70 degrees; lowest, 63; average, 65%.

Persons going out of town for the summer, either to the summer resorts or their country homes, can have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

The attention of those members of Congress who think it would be a waste of money to keep the life-saving crews on duty more than eight months a year is called to a little occurrence on the Jersey Coast resterday afternoon, when five seamen clinging to the crosstrees of a sunken schooner four miles from shore were rescued by a crew of volunteer life-savers under command of the captain of the nearest lifesaving station, who chanced to be within reach and promptly called on a number of boatmen and fishermen to join him in his errand of

Senator Harris's "authorized interview" published in Memphis does one of two things: It either convicts President Cleveland of inconsistency or else shows that the Senator did not understand the President correctly. Mr. Harris says that he had two interviews with Mr. Cleveland concerning the Tariff bill, especially with reference to the concessions demanded by certain Senators, and that it was his "most dis-"tinet understanding" that the President thought it wise to pass the bill in its amended form. Of course Mr. Cleveland may have changed his mind in the interval between his interviews with Senator Harris and the date of his letter to Chairman Wilson.

Debs has so far pulled himself together while In jail as to reach the conclusion that the injunction granted by Judges Woods and Grosscup is "a piece of nonsense." When his counsel appear in court to-day they will most probably express their opinion in somewhat milder and not stood still. Week after week of hot, dry more respectful language, though it is to be expected that they will put forth every effort to have the injunction disallowed. That it was improperly issued will doubtless be the chief defence put forward in behalf of the men alleged to be guilty of contempt. As a further defence, it will be asserted in their behalf that they did not disregard the injunction, but continued to issue orders in reference to the strike only after consulting with a lawyer, who asonly after consulting with not possibly be de will give scarcely perceptible relief. Long-con-

and is likely to suffer total shipwreck before that work. More serious still, if possible, is the nations of the world. the end of the case is reached.

are off for a week's experience of sea life on diluted sewage, and must at once be shut off. two of our crack naval vessels are not finding. Such is the condition that confronts the people their cruise an unending round of pleasure. of Brooklyn, as a result of the astounding negli-They reached Gardiner's Bay in good shape gence-not to use a harsher term-of their muyesterday, but alas! they were not all feeling nicipal legislators. in prime condition. The Sau Francisco and Mayor Schieren and the rest of the executive New-York encountered a fog off the coast of branch of the city government are acting with Long Island Saturday night, and the foghora all possible energy. A special meeting of the was kept in operation at frequent intervals; Aldermen has been called for this mornthe consequence was that a good many of the ing. It is hoped a quorum can be secured, men were unable to get more than catnaps, and though there are grave doubts on that subject had to brace up yesterday morning with copi- Whether, when they are brought together, the ous draughts of strong coffee. This unexpected Aldermen will persist in their recent course is hardship will, we presume, not be permitted to to be seen. That they will do so is scarcely interfere with the work which has been taid conceivable. They must realize now the serious out for the coming week.

now devastating the Hong Kong region of China, inflicted actual harm upon the city, but there is which shows that there may possibly be danger | yet time to avoid the wholesale and overwhelm of importing the infection into this country. It appears that a strict quarantine system has been put into operation in Japan, and it has thus far been effective in protecting that coun-Dr. Eldridge thinks there is no doubt about the malignant and epidemic character of this plague. He reports that on trustworthy information the mortality from it is at least 100 per day. His hint in regard to the disinfection of Chinese goods, etc., reaching our ports ought

THE ALTERNATIVE.

A swelling tide of popular approval, which rises higher every day, meets the President's body of voters in the State. So great was the scathing rebuke of the Bill of Sale. That ap injustice wrought by the fraudulent reapport and thoroughly sustains the speech and motion representation at the expense of interior counof Senator Vilas and the indignant declaration ties, that 1905, the year set for the estab of Chairman Wilson in the House. It is un- lishment of the new system, seems an unne questionably the popular feeling that the Sugar sarily remote date for the rectification of partidebauching and corrupting the Senate, "The New-York Times" tells its Democratic friends the plain truth in saying that "the surrender of the House to the Schate would outrage the "moral sense of the Nation," that the people will the rigid application of arithmetical ratios the not tolerate a "dictation so sordid, vulgar, rural counties are invested with their rightful "eynical, corrupt and disgraceful," and that there is no settlement possible through surren When Mr. Wilson declared that, rather than submit to such base terms, the House would remain in permanent session until refined "sugar went upon the free list . the

majority of the House arose en masse to capplaud him. And the flery and firm spirit of that majority is the American spirit. It is the spirit that, from Lexington to Appoint tox, has resisted at any cost any and every despotism that has asserted its evil supremacy in America." The House would be abundantly sustained by this American spirit in absolutely refusing to pass or even to consider the Bill of Sale for which the Sugar Trust has paid.

What other end is possible? Tricky but shallow persons suggest that the Senate bill might yet be passed, and its faults be remedied by other acts. Advice is not of much account from men who do not know that a quarter of the Senators whom the Trust now owns could make it impossible to get a quorum in that body for any The suggestion is childish subsequent bill. that the House should first ratify the Bill of Sale and then trust to the Democratic majority in the Senate for repeal of part of it. The infamous bargain was itself the product of the demonstrated impossibility of getting enough demanded. The President's rebuke has now made it impossible to get some votes which would then have been cast for the House bill or one even stronger.

If neither House can be brought to pass a bill from the other, the alternative is postponement or compromise. But what compromise is to be expected from men who are publicly branded with perfidy and dishonor because of the one to which they have assented? To take to confess that they have been corrupt, perfidious, and traitors to party. Even whipped school boys would make with difficulty a confession so humiliating. Nor is the difficulty one of honor or pride exclusively. Behind Senators there made its Senators understand that they must not fail to defend the sugar industry. The men of West Virginia, Maryland, New-Jersey, New-York and Ohio have been warned that it will be death to them, and to their party in those States, if they yield to the demands of the Presirived at Gardiner's Bay with the Naval Reserve | dent and the House regarding coal, iron ore and manufactures, potteries, glass and other manufactures. Not counting Mr. McPherson, who no longer counts himself, there are at least ten Democratic Senators who would simply sign their own political death warrant if they should yield.

The only compromise that seems possible ionest free traders know by this time that it is simply impossible to pass such a bill as their convictions demand. If they accept some barter, and put themselves on the defensive by surrendering their convictions for the sake of getting "any bill" passed, they know the humiliation and scorn which await them. Infinitely better they can afford to appeal to their supporters, with the declaration that they have been thwarted by men of their own party who would not uphold its principles or keep its to the English. "Matching craft of approxi-

THE BROOKLYN WATER QUESTION.

Mr. White, the Commissioner of Public Works Aldermen a letter on the subject of that city's dozen years' experience, against Engand's three in Brooklyn, last spring sent to the Board of water supply. He reminded them of the fact, then recently impressed upon them in a forcible ated and equipped a Navy creating first her manner, that that supply was already scanty, and certain in the near future to be entirely inadequate to the city's needs. He warned them that natural causes or some mishap might at almost any time precipitate a water famine, with the attendant evils of fire and pestilence. He urgently appealed to them for a moderate appropriation with which to procure immediate relief, and also to make plans for the future. And tably after the attitude of this country toward he backed all this up with a detailed report from the rest of the world. America will no longer the Chief Engineer, giving the facts and figures | hold aloof, politically, from all other nations; of the situation, and showing that the desired appropriation could be used to singularly good | ters of direct concern to her. And he therefore advantage. For some reason, known to an all- urges that the two great Anglo-Saxon Powers, wise Providence and probably to themselves, and shrewdly guessed at by observant outsiders, the Aldermen ignored the warning and rejected the appeal, so far, that is, as immediate and adequate action was concerned, so that to-day matters stand substantially as they did when

Mr. White wrote his letter. Matters outside the Board of Aldermen and the Department of Public Works have not, however, remained in statu quo. The calendar has weather has passed over the city and its environs, with the natural results of increased consumption and reduced supply of water, until today a million people stand face to face with imminent water famine. A few weeks more of dry weather will drain the storage reservoirs of the of naval Powers; and that therefore there are last drop. And what is more probable at this time than continued drouth? The common the responsibility of using that strength aright. showers of summer, which are all that can be reasonably expected for the next month or two,

deterioration in quality of the water. One tributary stream, at least, is declared by the The gallant tars of the Naval Reserve who | health officers to be flowing with nothing but

results of their bickerings and delay, and are, we trust, ready and eager to make amends by Dr. Stuart Eldridge, Health Officer of the dismissing all selfish desire for patronage and Port of Yokohama, has sent to the United States | taking at once such action as the welfare of the Surgeon-General a report regarding the plague great city plainly demands. They have already ing catastrophe which their conduct has invited.

REAPPORTIONMENT.

One of the most important subjects now under consideration by the Constitutional Convention is the reapportionment of the legislative districts for both houses. The plan which will probably be adopted is clearly outlined and intelligently discussed in our regular Albany correspondence on another page. It will involve the creation of a new and larger Legislature, with 50 Senators and 150 Assemblymen, under conditions which will provide full representation for rural voters, and, indeed, for the whole proval goes farther than the President's letter, tionment of 1802, by which the cities gained Trust must be swiftly and sternly punished for san wrongdoing and sharp practice. But the details of the new scheme otherwise appear equitable and well digested.

No injustice will be done to the cities, which will receive increased representation; but by influence in legislation. Reapportlemment will follow a State census, and be regulated by fixed mathematical ratios; and there will be safe guards for the prevention of gerrymandering. The subject has been exhaustively studied by the committee reporting the new plan, and the conclusions reached seem to be most sugueious and practical. No other branch of work undertaken by the Constitutional Convention has been equally beset with difficulty, and the patience, impartiality, arduous labor and lucidity of intelligence displayed by the committee deserve general recognition.

THE UNITED STATES AS A NAVAL POWER.

Interest in the Chicago does not abate in Europe, as witness the German Emperor's desire to see her and the consequent invitation to Admiral Erben to take her to Cowes. In England and on the Confinent the ship is much studied and discussed, partly because of her individual qualities, and partly, perhaps more, because of her potential significance as a type of America's new Navy and an earnest of the future sea power of this Nation. Whether the signature 'Nauticus" in the July "Fortnighty Review' conceals some great name or dignifies a small one scarcely matters. The article to which it is votes in the Senate for what the House had appended expresses comprehensively and with much suggestion the serious train of after thought that all through the Old World is following upon the personal and immediate enthusiasm with which the ship and her captain and the admiral have been greeted. It is writ ten in the guise of an address to England from some outsider; but whether that guise to fact or fiction scarcely matters, either; for it tells those things which, however spoken, should commuted the serious attention not only of Eng-

The writer recalls to England the not overwelcome memory of the manner in which her navy, triumphant at Trafalgar, at the Nile, and in a hundred battles with the fleets of almost every European Power, was defied and beaten, States; largely because, he argues, England unalso because American ingenuity had made American ships far more effective fighting machines than their English antagonists. There is imminent danger, he thinks, of those same causes operating again to-day, though not, perhaps, exactly to the same end. Confident in her own vast power, and regarding the rivalry of only her European neighbors, England neglects to remark the renaissance of the United States Navy, in which Yankee ingenuity and energy are producing at a rapid rate ships that have all the old-time superiority over hers in practical is postponement and appeal to the people. The effectiveness, Comparing the Indiana and Iowa with the Renown, the New-York with the Blenhelm, the Columbia with the Gibraltar, the Olympia with the Talbot, and so on through the various classes, he shows that in strength of armor, number of guns, weight of metal abeam, muzzle energy of fire, coal capacity, and steaming radius, indeed, in all respects except In some cases that of speed, the American ships are "immensely, nay, crushingly, superior" "mately equal displacement, age and class," he says, "the American ships are, as all-round "righting and scouting machines, better than "yours by from 15 to 40 per cent." More than that, America builds such ships with only a dozen, and in a time of profound peace has creown manufacturing plant therefor almost as expeditiously as though under stress of actual

or threatened war. From these facts "Nauticus" deduces the conclusion that the United States is likely in the immediate future to become the first, as it is now the fifth or sixth, naval Power of the world. This supremacy will, he thinks, inevibut their alliances and wars will become matwhich will then be the two great sea-powers of the world, and ther fore practically masters of the world, should unite to compel the disarming of the other nations, or at least to prevent any civilized Power from ever closing her own ports, or the ports of another Power, by blockade or otherwise. Surely, he says, that would sound the knell of war. Doubtless it would, so long as England and America maintained a naval establishment decidedly stronger than those of all other Powers combined; a state of affairs which at present, it must be confessed, seems scarcely probable. But what is probable, and practical, and what gives food for serious thought, is that we are indeed returning, surely and swiftly, to the foremost rank coming upon us both international strength and The growth of vast sea power not only protects a nation's ports and coasts and commerce; it enlarges, in equal degree, its diplomatic pres-

clared in contempt. Debs's faith in that lawyer | tinued, drenching floods are needed to replenish | tige, and, whether it wishes it or not, its respon- | not largely exceed, the world's requirements, the springs and wells, and nothing else will do sibilities and obligations toward all the other

A CHINESE CELEBRATION.

China is this year to have an exhibition of her art and industry on a scale equal to the great displays in London, Paris and Chicago, and one which might be called a world's fair if it were not that it is entirely of domestic institution and confined to her own productions and people, But as the Empire possesses a population of some four hundred millions, it is equal to a reserves to the lowest point yet reached, about magnificent display without any foreign help, \$61,000,000, with a prospect that they will conand the intention is to make it of unrivalled | time this week. The fact that customs receipts Downger, who attains this year her sixty-first tificates, and in the aggregate for three birthday, and it will exceed in cost and splendor of July have been only \$5,730,142, against \$12,274. any display of like kind ever known in the Middle Kingdom, or perhaps anywhere in the world. It is computed that it will involve an expenditure of \$200,000,000, making the outlay attending our own World's Fair list year seem trivial in the comparison. Apart from the central display at Pekin, celebrations will be held in all the towns and cities of the Empire, and the renown of the imperial lady who has really directed Chinese affairs for a score of years will be signalized in every form which the ingenulty and loyalty of that Ingenious and loyal people can devise.

The plan of the celebration was devised by the Imperial Cabinet, and copies of it forwarded to all the officials of the country, who have since been active in the requisite preparations, so that on the appointed date the land will break simultaneously into a glowing radiance of celebration which ought to astonish the old brouze dragons still preserved in some of her temples and associated in some obscure way with her historic development. The Empress Dowager was not of royal birth, but is evidently a woman of talent and perspicacity, worthy to be honored, though perhaps not at so costly a rate. She was the daughter of an obscur-Manchu official, and as the youthful female is a merchantable commodity in China, she was sold to a Canton mandarin, and by good luck and management became a member of the Imperial household and ultimately the wife of the Emperor and mother of the helr apparent, who did not live to mount the throne, but she placed her nephew upon it and he is there yet, and she is behind him with the reins in her hands, that yet at sixty-one show no signs of relaxing vigor.

Perhaps no woman in any period has been the inspiring figure of such a magnificent pageant as the contemplated one bids fair to be; it will array all the treasures of the Empire. the products of its art and industry, and its historic trophics, going back, as her sallow seers and antiquarians think, thousands of years before our era, and it will set in motion all the spectacular resources for which the land has been famous from the earliest times. The out side nations can only stand aloof and look on and wonder, hoping, perhaps, that the country will not bankrupt itself in so ambitious an exploit of celebration. So far as we are concerned, we may congratulate ourselves that there is no North American female requiring such expensive celebration, and no visible pros

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

A year ago the country was in the agonles of panic. Banks were dropping every day, and ommercial fattures were nearly 500 per week Manufacturing establishments in every diection were closing, domestic exchanges were disorganized, stocks were dropping toward the lowest point, soon after reached, and prices commodities were sinking. Comparisons with such a period would naturally exhibit gain in many respects. Failures are now less than 250 per week, and in aggregate of liabilities only \$2,600,000 for twelve days of July. But the vol time of business is smaller than a year ago were 17 per cent less than last year, and for the month thus far 23 per cent less than in 1892. south are 32 per cent less than last year. Conmodities average lower than a year ago, and are close to the lowest point ever known. A the one to which they have assented: To take anything less or anything different would be land and her neighbors, but of America her year ago heavy foreign loans to relieve temporary to be the cause of all disorder last year, no longer exists, the markets are overlanded. ble about money, which was by some supposed New-York banks have \$221,000,000 on hand, and efficial. In order to comprehend M. Raill's surof the bill passed by the House. Louisiana has again and again, by the ships of the United each week brings hither a million or two more derestimated the power of her young foe, but finds no use. The obvious cause of a depression greater than that of last year is that a Democratic Senate is trying to pass a Tariff bill which a Democratic President denounces for its

corruption and perfidy. That business would revive with marvellous rapidity if this agitation were out of the way, all trade reports make clear. Stocks of goods in the hands of retailers and wholesale merchants are remarkably small. Old stocks have been worked off and purchases restricted as far as possible for more than a year, and the needs of 70,000,-000 people, who are accustomed to consum more than any 140,000,000 elsewhere in the world, press trade to demand immediate deliveries of goods. Yet orders reaching into the future are extremely narrow, for men cannot know what competition they will have to meet, and many mills are closing. Cotton manufacture was largely reduced last week, and prices of Beached thrown, distribution of fire, fore, aft, and goods put down to the lowest ever known. While clothiers are begging for immediate supplies of woollens and there is a famine in cloths for men's wear, orders do not keep half the prolerge quantities bought on speculation, were but 3,857,935 pounds, against 8,145,700 pounds for the same week in 1892, and 13,345,185 for July thus far, against 8,032,400 last year, and 20,131,850 in 1892. With an active and even urgent increase in the demand, mills are nevertheless closing.

that industry a much more hopeful aspect, though it is a demand almost wholly confined to medium and low priced goods, and employs only part of the works. But the great fron industry, after interruption of more than half its work ing force for months by two great strikes, finds the demand for products so narrow that the recovery is slow and uncertain, and prices, except for Bessemer Iron, are weak. Even at Pittsburg and Chicago the demand appears smaller and less urgent than a week or two ago; at Philadelphia the mills at work have orders only for a short time, and at New-York the market for pig remains weak in tone, as well as lifeless, while the expected activity in finished products has not yet arrived. "The American Manufacturer" says improvement will come "when the "raffroads begin to be liberal purchasers and the 'agricultural interests present something like "the old-time requirements, but the statements "of railway traffic and the prices of farm prod-'ucts do not promise that this will be soon." Wheat has again sold at the lowest price ever known, and closed at 56 cents for July, against 59% cents a week ago. Receipts at the West were 3,138,700 bushels, against 3,028,379 last year, while the exports from both coasts in July thus far, flour included, have been only 6,100,850 bushels, against 12,890,365 last year. Nobody now credits the Department's report of yield, and the most hopeful trader hesitates to stake anything whether it will prove 50,000,000 or 100,000,000 bushels below the truth. Corn declined only a frac tion, with every prospect of a very large crop. Cotton declined a sixteenth, receipts for the

be carried over September 1 here and abroad,

the strength of stagnation. For out of 701,731 shares sold during the week, 391,191 were of three Trust stocks, 153,211 were of the nine most active railroad stocks, and 147,329 of all other securities. Prices of railroad stocks are now about as low as they have been since last August. The Trust stocks declined 75 cents per share in the average, and are lower than at any time since the Congressional boom in March. The exports of gold have a disheartening tendency, and have cut down the Treasury gold splendor. It is held in honor of the Queen at New-York are almost wholly in silver cer-678 last year, being smaller than in three weeks of May or of June, modifies the hopes based on large internal revenue receipts, which have been \$21,486,836 in three weeks, against \$9,583,354 last year. Last year's imports in July were small, so that the apparent gain in that particular means liftle. Domestic exports for three weeks from New-York have been \$3,570,000, or about 15 per cent smaller than last year. With tariff revolution supposed to be imminent, it is not strange that business has been bad, and the late possibility that the bill may after all fail has not as yet had time to affect the condition of industries or trade. But everybody realizes that

> The framer of the Wilson bill should have closed it in a "bullet-proof" coat before making it a target for Congressmen and Senators It has been rid lied.

recovery in that event would be rapid.

New-York does not often experience a more trying period of hor weather than the one just passed, nor does it frequently occur that a hot spell is ended more abruptly or decisively Everybody was auxious for a lower temperature but a drop of thirty degrees in the mercury was more than comfort or health demanded At all events, the city is keeping up its reputation for sudden climatic changes.

The need of a Democratic conference in order to bring about Democratic harmony will not be denied by any candid observer of politics in the

The Rev. Drs. E. Benjamin Andrews, George Alexander, James M. King and Lyman Abbott have issued an address to the people of the ountry asking them to impress on their representatives in Congress the need of action on th Anti-Lettery bill. This bill passed the Senate ome time ago and is in the hands of a subommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, which has thus far taken no action on it. Recent currences have shown that existing legislation is inadequate to bring about the complete sup pression of lotteries in the United States, and lemonstrate the need of a more stringent law in order to protect the people from what is a surce of vast demoralization and loss,

The a b c d of the new American alphabet something to be proud of-Altgeld, Breckinridge, Coxey and Debs.

Just why the wholesale exposure of Tammany orruption should render it injudicious to nominate a straight Republican camildate for Mayor of this city is not entirely clear to the ordinary deserver. If the disclosure of Democratic crookedness disqualifies Republicans for leadership in the municipal contest, it is about time the fact were set forth with explanatory diagrams.

It is safe to say that Buzzard's Bay never seemed so fair a place to Mr. Cleveland as it has this troubled summer.

Brigands are becoming every day more and more a power in Greek politics. Not only have several provincial mayors been tried recently at Larissa on charges of complicity with the banditti, but the Minister of the Interior, M. Railt, has yielded to the legislative pressure brought upon him to withdraw from Trikkala one of his most energetic officials who had distinguished himself by the severity with which he was suppressing brigandage in the district. It seems that the bandits, finding that this official was brought gold hither, but now it hampering what they chose to describe as their gressmen, like any other oppressed interest, and demanded that their representatives in Parliament should secure the recall of the obnoxious render it is necessary to point out that the brigands have confederates in the legislative chamber itself, no less than three deputies having recently been indicted on charges similar to those brought against the Mayors at Larissa. Under the circumstances it is not altogether astonishing that King George should talk of abdicating, and the foreign money markets should manifest a marked reluctance to grant the loans so urgently needed and asked for by the Hellenic Govern-

The police Punch and Judy show will open again this morning.

New-York yesterday had no need of excursion steamers and seaside resorts. It was the coldest July day in many years, Trust New-York to make weather records.

Governor Tillman's announcement that the State dispensaries in South Carolina will reopen for the sale of liquor early in August, in spite of the fact that the law under which they were conducted was only a little while ago de clared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of that Commonwealth, is simply another manifestation of the deflance and contempt with which the laws and the authority of the courts are regarded by the Populists and their leaders. Having found whiskey-selling the most profita ble business she has ever engaged in since her slave auctions were abolished, the Palmetto State The larger demand for boots and shoes gives is bound that no mere trifle like a constitutional objection shall prevent her from continuing it.

PERSONAL.

The present Saltan of Zanzibar, Hammed bin Thuent, is one of the best swordsman in his empire. Thuent, is one of the test swordship in his empire, and this accomplishment arouses great respect in the breasts of his subjects. He is also a travelled and educated man. His producessor, Suitan Ali bin Said, was a brilliant rider, and, it is said, could pick up a finger-ring from the ground when at full

The Czar of Russia has shown his good will toward the Church of Rome by contributions toward the erection of San Gloachchino Church, begun in Rome in honor of the Pope's jubilee. He has sent a number of chests of valuable stone, including malachite and lapis lazuli for the interior decora-tion of the building.

In his biography of his brother, Samuel Longfellow gives this account of the origin of "Evangeline"; Mr. Hawthorne came one day to dine at Craigie House, bringing with him his friend, H. I. Conolly, who had been the rector of the church in South Boston. At dinner Conolly said that he had been trying in vain to interest Hawthorne to write been trying in vain to interest Hawthorne to write a story upon an incident which had been related to him by a parishdoner of his, Mrs. Hallburton. It was the story of a young Acadian maiden, who at the dispersion of her people by the English troops had been separated from her betrothed lover; they sought each other for years in their exile, and at last they met in a hospital where the lover lay dying. Mr. Longfellow was touched by the story, especially by the constancy of its heroine, and said to his friend, "If you really do not want this inci-dent for a tale, let me have it for a poem," and Hawthorne consented. Out of this grew "Evangel-ine"—whose heroine was at first called Gabrielle.

month falling 18,000 bales, while exports fall 36,500 bales below last year's, and with every prospect that about 1,900,000 bales American will

and that the crop will about equal, if it does | States.

THOUSANDS WERE MADE HAPPY. A BIG WEEK IN THE WORK OF THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.

Last Saturday marked the close of a mo essful week in the work of The Tribune Press. Air Fund. The first party started early Monday morning, and it was not until late Friday evening morning, and it was been that the last contingent was safely aboard the can Contrary to the usual custom, no party was sent on Saturday. During the week twenty-ning towns in Massachusetts, New-York, New-Jep sey and Pennsylvania received 1,057 children, and in addition there was a large party of "specials," who went in twos and threes to points in Wester New-York and Pennsylvania. Most of these place are entertaining their first parties of the but a few others opened their doors to the second third and even fourth quotas.

These two weeks' outings are productive of great od, not only to those who are the direct ficiaries, but to their friends who remain at home as well. Perhaps the one thing which more than nything else tends to raise the death rate among the dwellers in tenement-houses is unwh food. There is usually very little of any kind, and what can be obtained is in most instances poor prepared and unfit to eat. Many of the arted people who entertain the "Fresh Aire" take advantage of the opportunity to give little guests a two weeks' course in the art of cook ing. They also, in many cases, teach them to prepare simple delicacies, with which to tempt be capricious appetites of the sick and feeble. Per capricious appetites of the children will be found who have not some of the children will be found the result is that they ambition in this line, and the result is return home and impart their knowledge to the mothers and older sisters, and an improvement the every-day life of the family follows.

This is only a single example of the great number of blessings which are the direct results of the work f the Fresh-Air Fund.

The good work will go on during the present week and as long as the funds hold out. There is no lack of places to which to send the children. The only thing needed is money. This morning a party of sixty-two starts for Pittsfield, Mass. At 6 this even ing a party will start by the Norwich Line for Amherst, Mass., and at 7, 104 will start for Canasdaigus and Chapinville, N. Y. Later in the week crowds of happy little folks will be sent to Bing namton, Mohawk, and Madrid, N. Y.; Curtisville Mass ; Halstead, N. Y.; Ashford Hill Retreat, N. Y., and a party of "specials" will go on the Pennsyl-

In addition to the children who went out for two weeks, there were three day excursions to Excelsior Grove last week. These excursions caried 332 bables in arms, 1,456 small children, and 1,131 addits, making a total of 2,979 sent out for one day, which, with the 1,057 sent out for two weeks, makes a grand total of 4,005 for the week.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS . \$11,381 99 . 50 00 5 0 Previously acknowledget. Mrs. Matilda W. White... "Scotla"
Henry M. Classon, Washington, D. C.,
C. H. McCellan, Lakewood, N. J.
Rev, O. W. Wright, Amberst, Mass.
Maria L. Roberts
Two friends, Nyack, N. Y.
Paul W. Otls
"The MacGregor Charity Box"
H. P. Garland,
T. F. Hammond, Bradford, Conn.
Proceeds of a fishing pend by Misses
Tanley and Mabel Holes, Matawan, N.
Master Emerson, Lisk, Matawan, N. J.
M. E. H. Total July 21, 1894..... \$11,592 30

"TANNHAEUSER" GIVEN AT BAYREUTE AN UNSATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE, REICH-

MANN'S WORK EXCEPTED. Bayreuth, July 22-"Tannhisuser" was sung bere to-day, and it proved to be the least satisfactory of the festival performances. The scenery and cosumes were identical with those used in the per formance of the same opera at the last festival, and they proved a disappointment then. The cast was generally medicare, and Theodore Reichmann, who was the Wolfram, towered above his assoclates. He was in capital form, and did himself the highest credit. His best work was done in the sang tournament, and in "The Evening Star" song in the last act. It is doubtful if Reichmann's nging of this last number has ever been excelled Pauline Mailhac, of Carlsruhe, was the Venus, and her performance was admirable. It was an impersonation full of intelligence and fine feeling, and it is to be regretted that her voice is not of better quality. She is an actress of genuine tramatic power, and her persons, charm contributes to the strength of her performance. William Gruening, of Hansver, proved a respectable Tana-hauser, sufficiently competent for such an opera house as the one in which he sings at Hansver,

but he is manifestly out of place at Bayrouth.
Frauline Elisa Wiborg, of Stuttgart, was again a feeble Elisabeth. Her performance was vocally weak, and only its ecilences of infinite goodwill commended it. George Doering, of Mannheim, brought no particular qualification to the part of the Landgrave beyond a fine stage presence. The chorus was not up to its usual standard, and the orchestra under Richard Strauss did not seem to be the same body of men who played at the two previous performances. Despite his Weimar reputation, the soung composer and conductor is not equal to the responsible task of leading such an orchestra. He lacks the requisite authority over the players. The tempt to-day were designed to an irritating degree, and in consequence the whole performance suffered.

Mme. Wagner held her first reception at the will wannfried last night. It was well attended, Frau Ross Sucher sang five of Wagner's sonies. It is announced that the next festival performance will probably take place in 1980. The "Nheimneen Ring" will be given, and the scenery has already been ordered. weak, and only its evidences of infinite goodwill

TO WED PRESIDENT PEIXOTO'S DAUGHTES

YOUNG AMERICAN COFFEE DEALER HAS WON THE HAND AND HEART OF THE DAUGHTER OF BRAZIL'S CHIEF MAGISTRATE. It has been announced at Plainfield, N. J., that

J. Lee Simmonds, one of the young society men of that city, will shortly wed Miss Peixoto, caughter of President Peixoto, of Brazil. The announcement which was made yesterday, has caused a sensation Mr. Simmonds's family is well known and popular. The date of the marriage is not made public, not will the members of the Simmonds family consent to make it known, but it is understood the cere-mony will occur before winter.

The prospective bridegroom is the son of Herman Simmonds, a wealthy coffee importer, with houses in New-York and New-Orleans. The family is from New-Orleans. They came here in 1888. Previous to that time Mr. Simmonds had a coffee house in the Crescent City. In that year he opened his New in Plainfield. Last January Mr. Simmonds turned to New-Orleans, taking his family with him

turned to New-Orleans, taking his family with him. They remained until last week, when they reopened their house here.

The business which kept them South was the negotiation of the elder Simmonds to open a trade with producers in Brazil. He recently completed his arrangements. The firm is to have a house in New-Orleans with a branch in New-York and apother in Rio. During the negotiation Mr. Simmonds made several trips to Brazil. On one of these he was accompanied by his family. While in Rio they attended a reception and Mr. Simmonds, Ir. was introduced to Miss Peixoto. The American and the daughter of President Peixoto became fast friends at once, and recently became engaged. The Simmonds family will remove to New-Orleans. It is understood that Mr. Simmonds, fr., and his bride will reside in Brazil, where the young man will act at the shipping representative of his father's house.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON AT SEABRIGHT. Seabright, N. J., July 22.-Ex-President Harrison pent to-day here as the guest of General Hot Porter. The two men in the morning attended the Presbyterian church, and in the afternoon watched the rescue of the seamen of the wrecked schooner

DEATH OF AN INDIAN PRINCE.

Fort Wayne, Ind., July 22.-The death of John ▲ Godfroy, son of the last chief of the famous Mlami tribe of Indians, occurred yesterday. His mother was also the daughter of a chief of the Miamis, making him a full-blooded Indian prince By the Indian treaty of 1819 he came into possession of 1,900 acres of valuable farming land south of the city, and on this large farm he and his children troops had been separated from her betrothed lover; they sought each other for years in their exile, and at last they met in a hospital where the lover lay dying. Mr. Longfellow was touched by the story especially by the constancy of its heroine, and said to his friend, "If you really do not want this incident for a tale, let me have it for a poem," and Hawthorne consented. Out of this grew "Evangeline"—whose heroine was at first called Gabrielle.

There died in Nice a few days ago Michael Gambetta, an uncle of the statesman Gambetta. He was nimety years old. His death is said to have been due to the too sudden announcement of the murder of President Carnot. With him the famous name is said to have died out.

London, July 22.—Lord Brassey will leave England next month, to make a long tour of the United States.